A Voice-Provided you (Howard) can Mr. Howard-I know the gentleman

Mr. HOWARD—I know the gentleman will not be so discourteous as not to answer.

Mr. Standyr—That's an entirely different affair. [Laghter.] If the gentleman will answer this quotien, it will enable me to get the satisfaction this quotien, it will enable me to get the satisfaction which lase heretofore failed to obtain from gentlemen which lase heretofore failed to obtain the satisfaction of the failed to obtain the faile

Mr. Howard-You had better ask Gen.

Mr. STANLY-That might be imperti-Mr. Howard-I never conversed with is spen the subject. [There was here a pause, Mr.

Mr. STANLY called over the Hall, and the gentleman can't answer, there is so much noise Mr. Howard was thus called upon to

my, and said that Mr. Cass might have had private more for not voting.

Mr. STANLY—Exactly! (By this time demembers were in a tolerably excited state; many descred around Mr. Howard, to hear what he had to grow the state of the state of the state of the growth of the state of the state of the state of the growth of the state of the state of the state of the state of the growth of the state of t

Mr. Howard, elevating his voice, said det Gen. Cass, in all his speeches before and after the

Mr. STANLY-Yes, expressed it in his es, but acted the other way. Why didn't he

Mr. Howard-I want to know of the seleman—for I infer that Gen. Scott is his Magnus ipollo—whether he can state that Gen. Scott approves the Fugnive Slave bill as it now exists, and whether, idected President, he will employ the power of the Mr. STANLY-He would be a perjured

Mr. Howard-Oh! Mr. STANLY-It is as full an answer as I

Mr. Howard-The first is a question of Mr. Howard The first is a weather the second a question of law—but I want to sak, whether the get iteman knows, as a matter of fact, if Gen Scott is in favor of that measure, and if he will refit its medification or repeal?

Mr. STANLY—He is as good a Compro-

fire man as my friend from Texas. [Laughter.] For further information, I refer you in full to my letter, published a few days ago. [Renewed laughter, with cries of "Good, good for Stanly!"]

Mr. Howard—I did not hear distinctly

what he said. Did he say that he referred to Scott's letter! [Laughter, and cries of "No, no—his own letter."]
Mr. STANLY—I refer the gentleman to

Gen. Scott, and when you get Gen. Cass's answer, I won't vote for Scott i he don't give you his. Is that softair?

Mr. HOWARD—I should most likely be deated if I accepted such a bargain as that It is sug-ested that the gentleman from Massachusetts could dre a more lucid answer, and show in what light h aderstood the action of the Caucus.

Mr. FowLer (Mass., Whig)-There are er men here to tell the truth besides myself. [Ex-

Mr. Howard-The gentleman gave lucid bit. Howard He gentleman gaveration testimony on a former day, and I was in hopes that he would enlighten us on this occasion. He says that there are other gentlemen here besides himself, who can tell the truth. That might be, if they happened to know it; but the misfortune is, his Whig friends don't know whother Gen. Scott will stand up to the Compromise or

Mr. STANLY-I can answer the gentleman. I know it. He is as true a Compromise man as you, and a better Cumpromise man, and this I could dow if I had a chorus Mr. Howard—The Fugitive Slave Law

Mr. STANLY-All the Compromise

Mr. Howard-If the gentleman can the this of his own knowledge, or by the authority of General Scott, I shall be proud to know it. I believe, however, that the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Fowler,) is also to be consulted. The Gentleman from North Carolina could relieve us from all difficulty, if he would say that General Scott has authorized him to make the declaration.

Mr. STANLY-I will answer. I have not conversed with General Scott for three months. I have not conversed with General Scott for three months. I have got other matters to attend to, and I presume he has, too. I don't speak anybody's expressed opinions. General Scott speaks for himself. He is able to do so. I tell the gentleman, I know what I have said of my own knowledge, from Gen. Scott's own lips. There's no mistake about this.

Mr. OUTLAW (N. C., Whig) wished to thow from his colleague why Gen. Scott did not say so, over his own signature?

Mr. STANLY—That's a strange question.

Mr. Stanly—That's a strange question.
[Laughter] My colleague knows as well as I do, that General Scott is in favor of the Compromise; but why dont he say so? I suppose every gentleman has his own notions of propriety, as to the manner of doing it; and I think General Scott would descend from his high position, and would not act a worthy part, if he should write a leter every ten days, to every cross-road, log-cabin or grog-shop politician asking his opinions. I have no doubt he will give a full answer to my colleague. I have no more doubt of this than that I am living.

Mr. Outlaw—My colleague seems to thisk that this is a strange question. In response to

think that this is a strange question. In response to that, the gentleman knows the position I occupy, namely, that I will never vote for any man for President who is not publicly pledged to uphold the Compromise, and there's no mistake about that. My constituents will not be satisfied merely with a declaration in private construction.

Mr. STANLY—The gentleman signed a pedge last Congress to uphold the Compromise. Now loon't sign Temperance pledges; I don't sign a pledge to say that I shall not steal or drink. I object to a man a good character signing any such thing. If that's what ay colleague means, I hope that Scorr will never give use. He will not imitate Cass, rowing one way and bading another.

Mr. OUTLAW-I shall be happy to see Mr. OUTLAW—I shall be happy to see the production when it is forthcoming, but confidence is a plant of slow growth—it is not a part of my political creed to surrender it without feeling satisfied of the ground for doing so. When I signed the Compromise belege, it was nothing more than a declaration. I was elected on that ground to a seat on this floor, and I ask my colleague whether he too was not elected on the condition and with the understanding that he would tote for no man for President or Vice President who will not uphold the Compromise measures. I ask him whether he did not battle against those who opposed the Compromise as a final settlement.

Mr. STANLY—I did, and I told my constituents that I would rather support an honest Demo-crat than a Secessionist and Disunionist, no matter how strong a Whig he might be.

Mr. PENNIMAN (Mich., Whig) said, I present in the caucus last night and the only reason ruling the Compromise question out of order was same as assigned in this House for laying a similar shution upon the table. In the Democratic caucus be commencement of this Session to wit—There was other reason than that the subject belonged to the long Convention.

Mr. Howard resumed-I must say that caucus which convened for National purposes had come to a most singular result, in having adopted a compromise resolution in the first caucus and ruled it out in the last; it can suggest only one moral, and that is, that they repented of what they had before done.

Mr. BROOKS (N. Y., Whig) said in the

Mr. BROOKS (N. Y., Whig) said in the print Cucus of 51 members, we had no record made then. The settled policy was that the Compromise measures were a finality. Subsequently it was found to the the interest of the great body of the Whigs North, and a portion of the South, to repudiate the Compromise. When the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Hillyer) stroduced his resolution here, the Southern column tavered, and as at Waterloo, the cry among the Whigs was, "Save himself who can," and every Northern Whig, except seven, repudiated the record heretofore ande. In the Caucus held last night, we were not permitted to approach the subject. It was ruled out of wider to speak of the Compromise, or agitate it all, until we had accided the time and place for holding the kational Convention, but there stood behind these those who were ready to adjourn, and give us no time to vote to the Compromise.

Mr. CAMPBELL (Ohio, Whig.) said that the information of the gentleman was not correct. The presiding officer decided that, notwithstanding the propo-tion might be entertained at another stage of the pro-

Mr. STANLY said distinctly that there was arcection of the Compromise in the Whig Caucus, and never has been. The gentleman from New-York (R. Brooks) remarked that the Southern Whigs fallered. If the gentleman chooses to take the Southern Whigs and the Slavery institution under his direction lare, we are to be accused of faltering, because we will at follow his lead—and the gentleman seems to think has he is to be sacrificed and taken to the altar, because we will not obey his behesta. There was no rejection of the Compromise, and not one Southern Whig against it.

Mr. Brooks said that he would not untertake to discuss the metter of parliamentary law, but which to discuss the matter of parliamentary law, but two a fact, which the people will understand, that in the fact Whig Cancus, Compromise resolutions were displad, and in the second were ruled out as not in tree.

Mr. STANLY here referred to a Washaton letter in The Express to show that Mr. Brooks threatened to leave the Caucus before it was held.

Mr. BROOKS denied that he wrote the letter; he had seen it before it was sent off, and ha lin sisted that the writer should erase certain passized bearing hard on Mr. Stanly. [Great confusion prevailed during the proceedings, and especially at this state of

Mr. Washburn-(Me., Whig) appealed to Mr. Howard to yield him the floor.
Mr. Howard — Certainly; we will get Mr. STANLY-Yes, and more too.

Mr. WASHBURN-I was in the first caucus, and in that of last night. The Whigs of the North have not changed; they occupy the same position on the Compromise that they did at first.

Mr. Howard—I want to know if the

centleman and his party are opposed to a modification of the Fugitive Slave Law, and are for enforcing it as it is. Mr. WASHBURN-We are determined not to agitate it; we are in favor of leaving it as it is—for the present, certainly. [Laughter.] The gentleman continued his remarks, but not a word could be heard, because of the general and deatening cries of "Order," mingled with laughter and cries of "Go on, go on!"

early all the members were on their feet.

Mr. MEADE (Va., Loco) jocosely called

for the Sergeant-at-Arms to take the gentlemen in custody. (Ha!ha!)
The CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hibbard, N. H.,

Mr. Durkee (Wis., Loco)—It will
break up the two parties if not stopped. [Loud hat has!]
Mr. Howard—I am apprehensive, as a natter of fact, the Whigs are opposed to political or-

Mr. WASHBURN-We are opposed to making a sectional question a national one. [Renewed exclamations of "Order," "Order,"]

Mr. Howard resumed his remarks

against the course of the Whigs, saying, it was apparent that Gen. Scott was afraid or asbamed to avow his prin-ciples, and that the people were asked to take him on trust. He was astonished that Mr. Stanly should take shelter behind a question of order, in relation to a mate-M. STANLY remarked that he believed

it was the design to break up and have no National Con-vention at all. The Whig Caucus were to fix the time and place of holding it, and not to act in other matters. Mr. Howard repeated that a party

which would take shelter behind a parliamentary rule ought to be broken up.

Mr. STANLY—Let the gentleman look to the proceedings of the Democratic Convention, as will to the Whig, and then if we, as Southern men, can not be satisfied, we may stand shoulder to shoulder. not be satisfied, we may stand sh Mr. Howard replied that he was glad

the gentleman makes the suggestion. He made further remarks in relation to the Whig Caucus, charging them with dodging, and when he concluded, the Committee ose, and the House adjourned. ose, and the House adjourned.

The members then hurriedly picked up their hats and coats, and hastened off to dir all of them in evident good humor.

The Southern Mail-The Flood Subsided.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, April 21, 1852. We have no mail to-night South of Washington. The Western cars came in this evening aithe usual hour, the flood having subsided and their road being repaired so that the regular travel can be resumed.

KOSSUTH IN NEW-JERSEY.

His Reception at Newark. [Reported for The New York Tribune.]

Kossuth has been unfortunate in Newersey in only one particular—the weather has been against him-it has rained almost incessantly since he entered the State, yet the unfavorable weather has had but a slightly depressing influence upon the people's sympathy, or upon their manifestation

He left Jersey City yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. At the depot he was delivered by the Jersey City Committee into the care of the Newark Committee. Capt HANCOCK, on behalf of the Jersey Committee, thus ad ddressed him on parting:

GOVERNOR KOSSUTH: Sincerely thank-GOVERNOR ROSSUTH: Sincerery thanking you, on behalf of the people of this city, for the honor
you have done them in accepting their unassuming in vitation,
heretotore extended to you, and for the most grateful and
agreeable intercourse which we have had with you during
your short visit, we now beg to take our leave of you, and
to bespeak from the citizens of Newark, to whom we intructuce you, the wonted hospitality and respect to distinguished worth.

In bidding you actieu, Sir, I cannot fail to express again our
deen and increased sympathies for your cause, our higher ad-

In bidding you adieu, Sir, I cannot fail to express again our deep and increased sympathies for your cause, our higher admiration of your character and virtue, and our enduring hopes in bebatf of your country, and your own personal health and happiness.

Be assured, Sir, that the instincts of the people of this country are with you and your cause, and whatever may be the obstacles which may be interposed by the refinements of Diplomacy, the HEARTS of the people will respond to your success with a loud and devout Amen. We bid you, Sir, adieu.

To which Kossuth replied: I thank you, Sir, and through you, the

authorities of Jersey City. They have strengthened my hopes, by the cordial manner in which they have wel-comed me in behalf of my cauge. I know their sympa-thy is not from any passion, but is from their calm conaddranon, and you will excuse me when I speak to you again of the importance to me that I should not be permitted to depart from the shores of America without knowing what the oppressed of Europe may expect. I bid you farewell, gentlemen.

Kossuth was now introduced to Gov. PENNINGTON, of the Newark Committee. The Governor presented to him the different members of the Committee who had come to escort him to Newark, when he addressed Kossutu as follows :

Gov. Kossuth: It is a pleasure for us to meet you as Committees of the citizens and corporate authorities of Newark, for the purpose of escorting you thinker, and extending to you our hospitalities. Your name is well known to us as a friend of liberty and republicanism in Europe. Every man in this country knows how to value our institutions, and to wish for their establishment in Europe. An exile from your country, every heart must beat in sympathy with your wishes. It is not my intention to make you a formal speech, but to express to you our sympathy, and tender you a welcome.

I thank you, gentlemen, and I thank you, Sir, for the expression of your sentiments. I am highly honored by the invitation to accept the hospitalities of Newark; and particularly do I feel honored by the steenion of the gentlemen of the Committee.

Kossuth was now shown, with his suit,

into a special car provided by the Committee, and with the national colors floating, the train left the dépôt.

into a special car provided by the Committee, and with the national colors floating, the train left the dépôt.

It rained briskly when the cars left Jersey City, and still it rained when they reached Newark, and of course the mud was ankle deep—but the people were out en masse. It was estimated that at least five thousand people stood in the mud and rain around the dépôt. When Kossurn left the cars, shout after shout was given with a hearty good will. Pelice regulations had been adopted, but everybody wanted to see Kossurn; and nobody was very delicate about elbowing his netgobor, and the rush was so heavy that the Committee with difficulty reached the carriages.

The Procession, headed by a Band of Music and seven Military Companies, (in order as follows: The La Fayette Guard, Capt. Turnbull; the Columbian Rifleman, Capt. Brintzenhoffer; the Jefferson Rifles, Capt. Somers; the Newark Rifles, Capt. Leibe, with the Putnam Guards, Capt. Heinsich, as the Special Escort of Kossurh and the Committees, moved to the public square. Col. A. C. M. Pennington marshaled the Cortege, who, with his sid, wore the Hungarian hat and tri-colored scarfs. The procession was composed of carriages (being the Committees and the Clergymen of the city) and of several German Societies. It extended along several of the wide Newark squares.

At the public square Kossurh mounted the charger of Col. McCormick, and reviewed the military. When

of Col. McCormick, and reviewed the military. When ne appeared on horseback, he was greeted with a general hurrah from the immense crowd. After the review, the procession moved to the City Hotel. On its way the side-walks were lined with people, and at the windows and doors of the dwellings were to be seen the ladies of Newark.

After Kossuru had conferred a few moments with the Committee, the ceremonies of reception were anounced to take place from the balcony.

Major J. M. Quimny, in behalf of the authorities, poke as follows:

Gov. Kossuth: As the head and repreentative of the municipal authorities of the city of New-ark, it is my high privilege to be the organ of tendering to you in their behalf a most cordial welcome to our midst. From

contains of the municipal authorities of the city of Newsit, it is my high privilege to be the organ of tendering to you in their behalf a most cortial welcome to our midst. From the day when you first set foot upon the shores of our happy country until this hour, we have carnestly longed for the opportunity of personally testifying to you our high appreciation of your talents, your character, and your public services, as well as our heartielt sympathy for your mistortunes and your sufferings, and those of your oppressed people and down-trod-den country.

Be assured that we watched the progress of the past struggle in which you have been engaged with the earnest solicitude of brothers, rejoicing with the most heartielt satisfaction at your success in turning back, in diagraceful defeat, the ruthless tyrant that was endeavoring to oppress and cuslave your Fatherland; and when at last the sad truth was forced upon us, that through the unrighteous interference of a Foreign Power, combined with domestic treachery, Hungary had indeed fallen—sorrowing with you, as these only can sorrow who feel that the cause of Freedom everywhere is their own. And more, Sir: coming among us in the sacred character of an exile, and a wanderer for Freedom's sake, your matchless eloquence, and almost superhuman exertions in endeavoring to arouse the nation to a just appreciation of your country's wrongs, and your unwavering faith in the ultimate triumph of the right, have elicited our high admiration. God grant that strong faith may be speedily realized,

and that your exertions to arouse the free nations of the earth to a maintenance of the true doctrines of non-interven-ion may be crowned with success.

Permit me again, my dear Sir, to bid you a most cordial velcome, and to tender you the hospitalities of our city, so ong as it may be your pleasure to remain with us. And I rus, we shall be able before we part with you to give you nore substantial evidence of our sympathy for yourself and he great cause to which you have devoted your life, than mere words can express.

Kossuth gave his hand to the Mayor, who shock it warmly, when Ex-Chancellor Halsted stepped forward to welcome Kossuth in behalf of the

He said he was honored by being instruct-The Saild file Was nonored by Dering instructed in behalf of the people, in their primary capacity, to welcome
the advocate of the cause of liberty in Europe, nay the cause
of liberty in the world, and therefore our own case; the advocate of the all-pervading and everlasting principle that
every nation has a right to dispose of its own domestic concerns, and to choose its own form of government. He regarded Kossuth's position as that of a man who had drawn
down the wrath of Europe's petty tyrants, in consequence of
his defense of the rights of numanity, as an immortality of
distinction. Universe.

his defense of the rights of humanity, as an immortality of distinction. [Cheers.]

He declared that the people of Hungary had a right to be considered an independent people. The people of America had great interest in how principles met and contended in Europe—the Continents were but ten days distance from each other—the principle of Absolutism or that of Liberty must prevail, and to the result Americans could not remain indifferent. The interference of Russia was a war against principles—against the law of nations, because it was against the right of a people to choose its own government. The people felt no alarm in declaring these principles. Men in Congress need not feel alarm if the contradiction here be spoken against a lie on the other side of the water. The time had come when the influence of Europe was so strong at Washington that the people must have a Congress that would raise its voice against this influence. [Cheers.] The Chancellor proceeded to declare that the people were ready to indorse Kossuth's doctrines as right. If to speak would be a cause of war the cause of war had come now, because our principles were a living voice. [Cheers.] The Chancellor concluded by hoping that Kossuth would find warmer hearts as he proceeded on his farewell mission.

When Kossuth turned to the Mayor to

When Kossuth turned to the Mayor to speak, the crowd cheered him warmly. He said: In answer to the welcome you have been

pleased to extend to me and to the principles which are so grateful to my heart, I hope you will not only excuse me but permit me to address myself particularly to these you represent, and who, I hope, share in the senti-ments you have expressed.

He then stooped over the balcony and continued: He then stooped over the balcony and continued:
Gentlemen, I had the honor to receive kind words of welcome and generous expressions of true republican principles congenial to those who live in this home of the brave and land of the free; and I am about in a few words to thank you for it, and I do it with a conviction that that welcome tendered to me and those high-minded principles which I have heard here is a real manifestation of those sentiments which you are so kind as to entertain, not for me, but for the cause which I represent. Gentlemen, it is a difficult matter to speak in the open air, and as arrangements are made for me to meet the citizens of Newark once more to-day, I must spare my voice; therefore excuse me if I say but a few words.

my voice; therefore excuse me if I say but a few words.

I saw before I entered your city a gentleman who adviced me that I should not look down to the streets, [laughter] but that I should look up to the people—to the warm-bearted and generous people, in the very eyes of whom I see consolation for my poor country; [cheers] but as it happens that, willing to look to your eyes, that mirror of your generous sentiments, I cannot for bear to look down—of course I must look at the mud. [Cheers.] Now, Geatlemen, let me say it is the first time in my life that I thank God that there is mud in the streets; because if the streets had been dry and the weather fair—because, O my God! among many good qualities of which the human heart is the repository—there may be also a very innocent curiosity; and when the weather is fair and the streets are dry, you might have been prompted by that very curiosity to come out and look at that man who is not conspicuous by merits of his own, but, by Divine Providence, has become a living evidence of human vicissitudes. But as the streets are very muddy, I am indeed confident that mere curiosity would never have induced you to come out and bestow that honor and generous reception on mere curiosity would never have induced yo out and bestow that honor and generous rece me, for there must be some noble sentiments heart, sentiments which are congenial to [Cheers.] Therefore you see that I am glad is mud in the streets of Newark. [Cheers.]

[Cheers.] Therefore you see that I am glad that there is mud in the streets of Newark. [Cheers.]

There is the flag of the United States. I have seen that flag cast in protection around me when I left my prison in far Asia; and whenever I passed the star-spangled banner I was treated by millions as the harbinger of liberty, conscious of its power, if desirous to take that position in the world which the United States are entitled to hold, but which they have not been pleased to hold as yet—the position that the fate of nations cannot be decided without the United States having given its vote—I believe, gentlemen, that it will not so be; you are so mighty, so powerful and great, that it only depends upon the will of the people to have that position in the councils of nations, where the condition of the world is to be decided, to which you are entitled by all those claims which have ever raised a people to the position of a great and powerful nation. [Cheers.] And besides, you are connected with the world by ties which cannot be disregarded without injuring your own interests. Now I am soon to leave the United States. Would to God I could bring to Europe the tidings that that starspangled banner, the galaxy of your stars, will indeed become the sun of feedom on earth.

But whatever be the issue, the sympothy, the manifestation of principles which I now receive, when I am about soon to leave the United States, will wield a greater influence in our destinies than those shouts of welcome which I received when I came; because, since that time, I have been opposed, contradicted, calumniated and outraged, and the sadden flush of excitement being passed, and the manifestation of principles favorable to my cause, it is no more the result of a sudden excitement, but a result of these principles which are connected, and will be connected, with your hearts, so long as you live; and whick are particularly in harmony with the very history of the State of New Jersey, in which the most sorrowful days of your strangle for Indepe

win the very instory of the State of New-Jersey, it which the most sorrowful days of your struggle for In dependence are recorded, and the most glorious battles have been fought. (Cheers.) The very nature of your soil cannot fail to inspire your hearts with those princi-ples which your interpreter has so eloquently expressed to me.

soil cannot fail to inspire your hearts with those principles which your interpreter has so eloquently expressed to me.

There is an instinct in my heart that tells me the time of speaking is past for me. You remember what Solomon the wise has said: "There is a time for speaking and a time to be aftent." Thus for me, after 420 public addresses which I made in four months, I believe the time has come for me to cease speaking and to look around and see what will be the result of my efforts. and what will be the answer which I will bring to E1 rope—to those nations which expect it in anxiety and hope. I will, as soon as possible, take a vow never to speak a single word more, nor even to write my name, but will do as the Turkish Pasha did when requested to sign his name; just put his hand in the ink and stamp it on the paper. [Laughter.]

There is another thing toward which the instinct of my heart prompted by the necessities of the present time, pushes me on. There is enough speaking, enough signing of documents. There are little things which you hold in your hands, gentlemen, which I feel the time draws near for me to handle with my own hands, [chee.s] if it please God and the people of the United St. tes to place those little toys not only in my hands, but in the hands of my brave people. [Cheers.] I am sure they will never disgrace them but wield them with the same bravery with which even you brave people of America would be able to wield them—[cheers] and as to myself. I give you my word that the arm which I once more will raise in defense of freedom and independence, will never he sullied by cowardice or ambition. [Cheers.] Be assured that your words of farewell—because, indeed, they are farewell—are more grateful to my heart than your first shouts of welcome.

There have been many earthquakes, and yet the world may stand a little while before the final overturning of all things. So much for the present occasion. I thank you, gentlemen, I thank the brave militia for your kind sympathy, and I beg you to be ass

A German Address was now made to Kossuth by Mr. Schouppnen, of the German Committee, to which Kossurn replied briefly, when he was conducted to the parior and introduced to many of the

The Dinner.

At half-past three o'clock Kossuth set down with the Mayor, the General Committee, the City Council, and a large number of invited guests, to a dinner in the City Hotel. It was expected that this would be a quiet, convivial gathering—but when Kos-suth was about to retire, Col. PENNINGTON could not allow the opportunity to pass unimproved, and he rose, not to make a speech, but to offer a sentiment. However, he proceeded to declare emphatically his entire and unqualified endorsement of the principle of non-intervention. It was the doctrine of self-government, and if not true, our Declaration of Independence was a mag nificent lie and our forefathers were traitors for shedding nificent lie and our forefathers were traitors for shedding their blood in its defense. He bid Kossuth God speed as the Apostle of Liberty. He knew he had met reproach, and calumny, and detraction, but he would ask every true American if this reproach was not reproach upon the cause of liberty, and consequently a reproach to himself. [Cheers.] He was ready to declare, and to have the authorities of the country declare, the principle of non-intervention, at whatever risk. He wanted the gentlemen present to pledge themselves in favor of the doctrine of non-intervention. He proposed as a sentiment: as a sentiment:
The cause of Hungary—the principle of Non-Intervention—the illustrious Apostle of both.

For this sentiment, three cheers were given, when Kossurn said:

SIR: I thank you for the toast. You SIR: I thank you for the toast. You did not rise to make a speech, and you will not expect me to answer in a speech; but so much let me say, it is the peculiarity of Republicans to be frank, and you will accord to others the privilege you claim for yourselves. You believe it is a high duty to follow the command of Christ, "Do unto others as you would be done by." Though a stranger, he would say frankly, that he who forsakes the ground upon which he stands, that ground will toreake Lim. [Cheers] You are right, Sir, when

you say, the principle of non-intervention is the principle of the Declaration. I am sorry to say that in America I have seen an affectation. Affectation—yes, that is the word; an affectation, not of the principles of your Washingtons and your Jeffersons, but an affectation to go on in the way they have gone. Referring to the personal calumny and detraction he had met in the United States, Kossurh continued to say, that though in Austria and Russia his course was opposed and his cause was calumniated, he had not met so much personal calumny as in the United States. He had met men honestly opposed, who admitted the doctrine, but doubted the poincy; that was a matter of opinion. Suppose he was the worst man in the world, how did that affect the question whether the principle of non-intervention was true? He feared not for the success of his cause because of personal calumny, for he supposed the laws of God too high to depend upon, the breath of intervention was true? He feared not for the success of his cause because of personal calumny, for he supposed the laws of God too high to depend upon the breath of men or upon their personal character. Kossurh re-marked at some length on the influence of Russian di-plomacy, its secret movements and its skillful maneu-vers. He said he could tell stories a whole day of its corrupting influence, and he would warn the people of the United States against it. Public life was not of his own choosing. It was a matter of duty. Every honest man who has a country

Public life was not of his own choosing. It was matter of duty. Every honest man who has a country to love, feels that he has a duty to perform to that country. He claimed from the people of the United States no personal affection—though no man in his private life more highly valued it—but he claimed only that American republicans should be true to their republican principles. The people of Newark had pronounced in favor of his doctrines. He did not believe personal enemies

As soon as he had ceased speaking, Kossurn retired from the dining-room. Emphatic non-intervention speeches were subsequently made by Ex-Chief Justice Hornblower, Ex-Chancellor Halsted, Alderman Layton, Judge Narr, Col. Stephens, and Horace H. Day, of Jersey City.

To-day at 4 o'clock a dinner is to be given him at the Park House. This evening he will address the Germans of Newark

PHILADELPHIA.

Rumored Death of Hon. Richard Coulter, &c.

Rumored Death of Hon. Richard Coulter, &c.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

A rumor, based on a telegraphic dispatch, is prevalent this afternoon, to the effect that Hon. RICHARD COULTER, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, died yesterday, while on a visit to Westmoreland County. I have not been able to Jearn any particulars. A weaver residing in Milton-street, Moyameasing, was stabled in five places, on Monday afternoon, by a tailor, residing near him. The assuiled is in a critical condition, and the assailant has escaped.

This morning the shirt manufactory of Messrs. Weil & Brocher, No. 94 North Third-street, was damaged to a considerable extent by fire and water. The dry goods store of Frank & Co., in the second story, and the gun store of Sprang & Wallace, were injured also to a considerable extent.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION. The Fall of Rosas.

The following thrilling account of the lefeat and flight of Rosas is from the pen of an accomplished officer, who, as will be seen, had the best opportunities for observing the terrors of the eventful days in Buenos Ayres, and has described them with great spirit. The narrative may be relied on as an accurate states of the best information to be got in the midst of such confusion: BUENOS AYRES, Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1852.

On the 2d inst. I went on shore for the purpose mainly of riding out to the nearest camp, some eight or ten miles from the city, to see the Indians and Guacho cavalry. My friend missed me at the hour designated and we did not go—the next morning he called for me at 5 o'clock. We mounted very good horses and rode out over a very beautiful Macademised-road to "The Quinta," Rosas's country residence—meeting nothing but part of a regiment of lancers with some prisoners. It was six or seven miles out. At the Quinta we saw a few men watering plants and trees quietly, and broods of ostriches like chickens. Went round the grounds and rode back leisurely—one or two horsemen passed, but attracted no remark.

As we rode into the City at 7 o'clock, the first alarm—the roar of battle could be heard, though few if any apprehend danger. I had, however, scarcely reached my rooms, when the three alarm guns of the citadel were fired, when in half an hour every shop and most of the houses were closed and secured. It was, and was to be a day of terror, dismay and mourning; for very few families throughout the City that had not inther or brothers or friends, in one army or both—very many in both. There was for a few minutes a breathless calm—every one held his breath to listen to the terrific struggle in which near 50,000 men were engaged. Nearer and nearer, louder and louder, was the horrid din of over On the 2d inst. I went on shore for the

one held his breath to listen to the terrific struggle in which near 50,000 men were engaged. Nearer and nearer, louder and louder, was the horrid din of over 100 pieces of cannon. Rosas himself had 90 pieces The General was beat—aid and messengers clattered with the speed of the wind through the deserted and slent streets. Few, if any, citizens or natives, were abroad; indeed there were very few left. Foreign residents and officers only were abroad. The foreign flags were holsted at every consulate or residence, if they could be had.

could be had.

About 8 o'clock, calling at the Consul's, I inquired the About 8 o'clock, calling at the Consul's, I inquired the news. "The first was that Rosas's right wing is defeated: ed; now it is that Urquiza's right wing is deteated." I returned into the street—panting and breathless horses and riders flew around every corner. "Urquiza's right wing is defeated." "Viva General Rosas, viva, viva." "Death to Urquiza," with the most ferocious yells, "Mueran Urquiza," "viva Rosas, aiva." A few steps further, "Rosas is routed." Almost a dead silence for further, "Rosas is routed." Almost a dead silence for terror—up the next street are a few straggiers, the first fugitives from the field, jaded, defeated, but ferocious as tigers. "Viva Rosas, viva"—there is a section of caval-ry upon full speed, and at the head of the street a regi-ment with a very good bund—forlorn, worn out with the fight from 5 o'clock till 8, and a flight of two leagues in a heat of \$50 or 90° without food or water. "Viva in a heat of 85° or 90° without food or water. "Viv Rosas, viva," faintly. "Death, death, death to Urquiza.

tosss, viva," faintly. "Death, death, death to Urquiza."
Yiva, viva Rosas."
By 11 o'clock it began to be known that the disaster By 11 o'clock it began to be known that the disaster was entire. Here is a section of Guachos armed with lassos before and behind them—with short guns and long spears or lances—dressed in every possible or impossible way, their legs covered with the green hide from the leg of a beef, laced and taking the shape of his own or a boot—"Viva Uurviza"—"Mueran Gen. Rosas"—"Viva Rosas—Death to Urquiza." Runner and rumor upon each others' heels, the poor horses panting and falling upon the pavements. But it was clear that Rosas was utterly routed. By 1 o'clock the Grand Plaza was filled with the broken, defeated, exhausted fragments of 25,000 men, who commenced the fight at 5 o'clock. "Rosas is a prisoner at the Quinta," was the rumor. Everybody said—He is a dead man bhfore this, if he has been taken.

"Rosas is a prisoner at the Quinta," was the rumor. Everybody said—He is a dead man bhfore this, if he has been taken.

I was crowding my way through the seething, smoking, reeking mass of humanity in form but little in feeling, to see what was to be seen; to see the fun. A part of the rabble were led into the castle to man but not to fire the guns. Some of Rosas' Generals and followers, even his brother was there in tears, wringing his hands. Others faintly crying "Viva Urquiza, down with the tyrant." I was to dine with—I gained his parlors, from the window of which as from the top of his house, the American flag was flying; from his house the Plaza can be seen. I had been there but a few moments when the most blood-chilling and terrific vivas startled us.

When looking out of the window, there were about 500 or perhaps 800 real Guachos, making a stampede for the open country, the pampas their home, mounted upon little hardy, tough, scaggy pony horses, with hard, wiry limbs, manes and tails never touched with the comb any more than their riders, half Indian or negro, with faces and features as stolid and unmoved as marble, and less expressive, lying low down upon the necks of the horses, their faces very much like our Indians tyrned back as if they were, or expected to be, pursued. With that unearthly, terriffic "viva," they rushed in one compact where Mr. C. lives, with the resistless force of a hurricane, sweeping everybody and everything before them or over them. It was a fearful scene; the dust which enveloped them and filled the street almost to suffocation had not cleared away before a new and almost equally startling scene occurred. About 500 horses of those who had gone into the castle made a push for the plains on their own hook, without riders, saddle or bridle.

Now, 4 or 4½ P. M., the pavements were torn up, barricades formed at the corners of the square, and cannon planted, but not for use. Where is Rosas now? Where is Urquiza? Nobody knew. I passed again through the square and main street. A depu

Now, 4 or 4 e. P. M., the pavements were ton up, our ricades formed at the corners of the square, and cannon planted, but not for use. Where is Rosas now? Where is Urquiza? Nobody knew. I passed again through the square and main street. A deputation of Foreign Representatives went out to the Quinta under a flag of truce and strong guard to see Urquiza and sue for Rosas life. In the meantime the foreign squadrons landed treir marine forces and assured and secured tae safety of the city, having possession of the Bank, Custom-House, all the Consulates and foreign residences, as far as they could. The Jamestown landed 40 marines, and inad 40 more seamen in the inner harbor ready to land. There were three Admiral? slags and one Commodore's flying in the outer roads as they now do, beside Swedish, Spanish, Sardinian and others, in all 20 men-of-war. So closed in the night. Nobody knew where Rosas or Urquiza were. The deputation did not return. No great outrages were committed.

In the morning every one was on the qui vice. What news? Where is Urquiza? Where is Rosas? At breakfast the word was, "Urquiza is in the Plaza now." Away to the Plaza all hurried, but no Urquiza. But there was a scene fully equal to yesterday. The Plaza, a large, handsome square, half as large as Boston Common, filled with every possible description of men, of every possible shade, from white to jet black—Negroes, Indiana, Guachos, cavalry asleep on their horses, artillery asleep under their guns, with white flags from their muzzles, all had bivouacked together in the open square.

I counted the carcasses of ten beeves at one glance,

I counted the carcasses of ten beeves at one glance, and the sweltering crowd stripping off and cooking, and eating without cooking, the last ounce off their bones. The fiendish yells, the "vivas," "vivas," made the very earth tremble. It was whis whis pered about, and soon confirmed, that Rosas had escaped, and had taken refuge on board the Englishh war-steamer Locust. I was at the doors of the Police-Office in the square, with some others, when we saw the swaying and singing of the masses before us and toward us—"Viva," "viva." "To

the prisons," as in France to the Bastile—they made one rush upon the main door, it gave way almost to the first shock. In poured the mass, and I went with the current, "Viva Urquiza," "viva," "viva," "viva," "muer an a Rosas."

In a few minutes one or two hundred political prisoners, among whom were manp women, even with irons upon their limbs, were released with the most borrid yells, imprecations and vivas. We passed through the apartments. Hundreds had been shot by Rosas, by day and by might, in these rooms, and some of these had been immured for years, and would never have fived to come out if Rosas had been the victor. The azotess, or roofs of the houses, meantime, are crowded with armed men, ready to pour their fire into tee streets, as they were yesterday.

To-day robbers and 'plunderers first made their appearance openly, and the American Consul, Mr. Graham, with five or six marines of the Jamestown, has the honor of giving the first check to their operations. Five or six of them, mounted, came down near Mr. G.'s door, and attacked a store to plunder it. Mr. G. ordered them away; they left, and returned in a few moments with ten or fifteen more, put their guns to the door, and blew it in. Mr. G. again ordered them away—they fired upon

away; they left, and returned in a few moments with ten or fifteen more, put their guns to the door, and blew it in. Mr. G. again ordered them away—they fired upon him, doing no harm—he ordered the marines standing by to fire. They killed three on the spot, add one horse. The fourth man fell in twenty yards. Some 40 or 50 men were shot in the suburbs during the day and night. In the morning Ross was joined by his family and some 35 or 40 of his most bloody followers, and transferred to the English Admiral's ship, the Centaur—a ship's length from us.

from us.

The battle was fought Feb. 3, from 5 to 8 o'clock in

the English Admiral's ship, the Centaur—a ship's length from us.

The battle was fought Feb. 3, from 5 to 8 o'clock in the morning, and until 10½ o'clock it was believed that Rosas was still fighting. Now that the smoke has cleared away, we can perhaps get nearer the truth. There were over 45,000 men on and near the field. Urquiza held 10 or 12,000 in reserve, and did not bring them into hight at all. Rosas himself had 30 pieces of artillery. Urquiza the best cavalry. Rosas commanded in person his whole line, as he says himself, three miles long, having no Generals te aid him. The killed, at first said to be 3,000, has dwindled down to 800. Some 500 wounded have been brought into the hospitals in the city, and all the foreign surgeons, our own among them, have been closely engaged in amputations, &c.

There has been a discovery made at the Quinta, which has produced some excitem at even here, viz: some barrels of pickled human heads. I believe they were carefully put each in a cask, fifteen or twenty, by themselves. Two explanations are given of it—one is, that Rosas intended them to grace a triumphal entry into the city, and the other that they were to be sent into the interior as ecare-crows at the cross-roads, as is the custom in Spain to this day. Neither would scarcely satisfy a Massach setts community.

Some startling revelations occur daily, A man has appeared in the city who has lived in his own cellar 12 years; most of the time the police were after him, but he escaped them, and now astonishes his next door neighbors. Whether the people will gain by the change is not yet so certhin. Urquiza is scarcely less of the tyrant and tiger than Rosas. He shoots without mercy. Eighty men and women were shot at once at the Quinta, on Thursday last, and yesterday he issued a proclamation which will compromise five or six thousand, requiring all magistrates to arrest them, wherever found, and every man will be shot.

His first proclamation was that all who were found stealing or plundering should be shot in 15 minu

All the money he took—and all he had was 5 or 600 ounces, say \$1,000, and Manuelta had scarcely a change of drees. The Centaur returned here and has now eight more refugees.

Urquiza is to have a grand triumphal entry into the city day after to-morrow. Balla and fire-works and rejoicings will now be the order of the day, and a fusilade at sunset. For twenty years, Rosas has been the supreme, unquestioned Dictator. He had no idea hecould fall. But there was disaffection, treachery and undoubtedly every possible appliance by the Brazilians, Montevideans, and even English and French in some measure. Urquiza never could have conquered but by the moral force of foreign influence, the Brazilians especially. They had three war steamers and three large sloops of war before the city, and some thousands of troops in the srmy of Urquiza.

Rosas is now half way to England. He is about 5 feet 9 inches, thick, stout frame, inclined to corpulency; near 60 years of age, his hair still black and thick, scarcely showing his age; in his language vulgar, sensual and brutal; yet the English say he possesses a wonderful flow of language, of good humor and wit, often changing in a moment from a serious conversation of his own affairs to a beautiful strain of impromptu poetry upon almost anything that struck his fancy. His badges are no longer seen now, denouncing death to the "dirty Unitarian, Urquiza." Manuelita will be missed; her loss will be felt by all. She is one of the most remarkable women of the age. She, too, could accommedate herself cheerfully to all circumstances, possessing charms of person and manner, elegance, grace and dignity, to which no one who approached could be insensible. Josephine, only, I believe possessed such unbounded influence with all. No one dares speak a word against her; even now blessings will follow and encircle her wherever she is. They have disappeared from the stage to be seen no more.

CITY ITEMS.

THE STORM of Wind and Rain which began on Saturday night last is atill raging (9 P. M., Wednesday) with scarcely noticeable abatemen There have been a few brief intervals of calm, but for at least seven-eighths of the time rain has fallen incessantly. We are not quite discouraged, however, for we have a vivid recollection of similar weather last spring, when the sun was invisible for an entire week. the damage done by the present storm, in this vicinity, has not been remarkable. The Sound steamers have been somewhat retarded. Many of the fishermen on Coney Island have lost their boat, nets and tackle, and the boats brought to the dock at that place to be used in raising a sunken schooner driven out to sea, with chains, screws and other articles on board. The shad fishery in the Eay and River has been much retarded. In addition to seven buildings demolished in Fifty-third-st., three threestory fame houses being erecred in Fifty-sixth-st., near Second-av., were blown down. The stone copings of a dwelling house adjoining the Hudson River Railroad office, in Warren st., were swep: off by the wind, and fell upon the roof of the depôt, causing however, but little damage. Many chimneys in various parts of the City have also given way to the repeated blasts of the gale. The high tides have overflowed cellars in some places, damaging property to a considerable amount, Trade and travel, and public amusements especially, have been interfered with to a great extent. We think that when this storm is over we may safely expect the long-looked for spring; for as "One swallow does not make a summer," so the small glimpees of feir and mild weather for the past six weeks have only assured us that spring is yet to come.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE .- The Ninth Annual Exhibition of the Mount Washington Instirute, a kind of private college for the education of pupils from seven years of age up to the period for matric ulation in the higher classes of Universities, took place last evening, at Hope Chapel, Broadway, under the direction of Messrs. G. W. Clarke, A. M., and James Fanning, A. M., Principals. A very large assemblage was present at the commencement of the exercises, and continued to increase so rapidly that in a short time many persons had to go away, unable to procure even standing-room. The performances of the young schol-ars were extremely interesting, and afforded a good deal of smusement in the comic portions of the recitations, besides eliciting much applause. During the intervals, a brass band stationed in the gallery played several of the most popular airs. It would require more space than we can conveniently shord to particularize the exhibition of even those pupils who most distinguished themselves, as about fifty, out of the two hundred in the Institute, were engaged during the evening. The recitations were not confined to the English language, as several extracts from French, Spanish and Ger thors were delivered. A debate on the subject "Is the Education of Woman as important as the Education of Man?" was carried on with much spirit. One thing we remarked in the elocution of the pupils, which is but seldom witnessed, namely, the natural manner in which the recitations were delivered. There was no straining after effect, no sign of affectation, while the pronuncia tion was almost perfect, according to the best standard authorities. This is a desideratum oftener wished for than attained, and reflects credit on the energy and perseverance of the Principals for the success which has crowned their efforts. This exhibition is preliminary to the extended examination of all the scholars, which is to take place in the last week of this month.

The Boys' Department of Ward School No. 25, in Twentieth-st. between First and Second-avs., will be examined this day.

YOUTHS' TEMPERANCE MEETING .-- Another Prize Address Temperance Meeting will take place at the Tabernacle on Wednesday evening, April 8; on which occasion a number of addresses will be delivered by the youth on the following subject, viz: How shall the rising generation protect themselves against the daily increasing and destructive influence of Alcoholic Drinks! The youth who shall produce the four best original addresses on the above subject, will each be presented with a library. The exercises will be interspersed with Vocal and Instrumental Solos, and Semi-Choruses, by a class of Masters and Misses from Prof. L. A. Benjamin's Musical Academy. The young ladies will present a splendid copy of the Bible to Hon. E. L. Snow as a token of their high regard for his labors in the cause of Temperance; to whom an address will be delivered in their behalf, by a lad, and Mr. Snow will reply.

A MAN OF BUSINESS .- A correspondent informs us that Mr. Asa Parker, who keeps the Temperance grocery at No. 244 Broome-st. has been mar-ried but six years, during the last five of which his wife has presented him four pairs of twins, in all eight children (four boys and four girls,) the last pair bora 'on the 20th inst. Mr Parker sells no Alcoholic beverages, yet finds employment in his business for fourteen clerks. none of whom have reason to comp'ain of a want of work. But the vital matter which we meant from the outset to make prominent is the fact that Mr. P. is most extensive and liberal Advertiser, as our columns will frequently attest. His eminent success at hint to young men just commencing hie which they should be careful to heed. By following wisely and carefully in his footsteps, they may very generally be equally blest—with custom, we mean, not children. These last are a separate concern altogether.

POSTPONED .- The Forty-sixth Anniversary of the Orphan Asylum Society, which was to have been celebrated yesterday at the Apollo Rooms, Broadway, was postponed in consequence of the unfavorable state of the weather to the first fair day. The Asylum, which is situated on the Bloomingdale-road, now con-tains upward of one hundred and sixty-five childrenwho are provided for in mental as well as physical endowments, and at a suitable age are bound apprentices to various trades. Among the persons who assembled in the rooms, in anticipation of the celebration, were many, some young and others in a more advanced period of life, who owe the success that has crowned their industrial efforts to the fostering care bestowed upon them in their early days at this Asylum.

The slave-hunters are on the track of another man, according to The Express, and a warrant is already issued for the seizure of the audacious criminal who has had the temerity to cross Mason & Dixon's line for the enjoyment of "life, liberty and the

BROADWAY DUST AND MUD. - The Board of Aldermen, after three months of cogitation, have concluded to direct the sweeping of Broadway three times a week during the summer, and allowing the dwellers on the street to have the pavement sprinkled in front of their premises at their owa ex-pense. Everybody knows just how much this will amount to. A year ago the Aldermen undertook to have Broadway swept every morning, but it was not done once a week. Just so it will be now; once a week in fair weather and possibly once a month in stormy seasons, is all that we shall ever get. In London and in Paris there is no difficulty in having the streets swept— not carelessly brushed but swept clean—cory morning before sunrise. Will it eyer be so here ?

FLYING SPEED .- The down express train on the Harlem Road baving got behind time on Saturday, the engineer, knowing that the track was clear, put the steam on the "iron horse." He ran one hundred and three miles in two hours and ten minutes, including three stops to take in wood and water. Deducting ten minutes for the time lost in the three stops, makes the average of the running time a mile in one minute and seventeer seconds. This is traveling quite fast enough. Thirty miles an hour was, and we believe is now, considered fast travelling; but when one gets over nearly double that distance in the same time, it might with propriety be called "flying."

EXEMPT FIREMEN .- The Exempt Firemen he'd ibeir quarterly meeting at the Fireman's Hall on Monday evening. A resolution was offered by Mr. McLaughlin, instructing the Executive Committee to make arrangements for the celebration of the coming Anniversary on the 14th June. Amended by Mr. Mills, for them to hire carriages for aged members, &c.; unat imously carried. The Chairman read some reminiscences of the Firemen of 1818, and closed by makin g some very appropriate remarks upon Daniel F. Pentz, an old and valued Fireman of the First District, lately

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION SO-CIETY FOR SEAMEN .- The annual report of this Society thows receipts for the year, \$4,141; expenditures, \$4,175. Connected with the mission are two chapels—that of Our Savior, and the Holy Comforter. In the former, the number of baptisms had, within the year, been, infants, 57; adults, 4; confirmations, 7; admitted to the communion, 19; marriages, 26; funerals, 13. They had distributed 1,500 bound volumes, and twenty thousand pages of tracts, upward of two hundred Bibles, and three hundred prayer books. In that part of the Holy Comforter, the infant baptisms had been 23, and the adult, 1; confirmations, 17—of these eight had been seamen, and two seamen's wives; admitted to the communion, 12, (four seamen,) and the present number of communicants was 60; marriages performed within the year were 16; funerals, 6, and divine services, including those at the "Home," were 204; Bibles distributed, 169; prayer books, 123; printed tracts, 46,869 pages, and 250 other religious books. They had, moreover, established, independent of these two churches, a "missionary at large," from whose labors they calculated on cheering results. former, the number of baptisms had, within the year,

COMBAT IN COURT .- In the Marine Court, on the trial of a cause between Henry Moss, Jr., and David Brown, John D. Sardy was examined as a wit-ness, and Henry C. Genett, Esq., was counsel for the plaintiff. The witness thought the counsel for the plaintiff reflected too severely on his testimony, and after the case was closed, but in the presence of the Court, Sardy came toward the counsel and stated that he did not come there to be insuited, and used such fandid not come there to be insulted, and used such fanguage as the counsel deemed offensive. Mr. Genett then struck Sardy a blow, which was responded to by the latter, and a fight ensued and continued until they were separated by the officers. The Court summoned the parties before him, to show cause why they should not be punished for a criminal contempt. The offending parties showed some mitigating circumstances, and expressed their regret at the occurrence. The Judge commented with some severity upon the indulgence of such acts in the presence of a Court of Justice, and imposed a fine of \$10 on each of the offending parties—Sardy and Genett—and they were thereupon discharged.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE M. E. CHURCH.-On Monday the following officers were electd for the ensuing year :

ed for the ensuing year:

Rev. Bishop Waugh, President; Bishop Morris, first VicePresident; Bishop Hamiline, second do.; Bishop Janes, third
do.; Bev. J. P. Durbin, Corresponding Secretary; Rev. Geo.
Lane, Treasurer; Rev. Leroy Swormstedt, Assistant do.;
Mr. J. B. Edwards, Recording Secretary;
Managers—Francis Hall, Wm. B. Skidmore, J. B. Oakleys
Schurenan Halsted, Raiph Mend, J. L. Phelps, Henry
Moore, S. Throckmorton, P. Godine, A. S. Purdy, P. E. Coon,
J. Raynor, O. Loveland, J. McLean, William T. Martin, W.
W. Cornell, A. W. Brown, E. Wheeler, J. Falconer, D. S.,
Duncomb, William F. Burgess, S. P. Patterson, J. D.
Sparkman, W. C. Paimer, J. H. Taft, E. H. Brown, S. A.
Purdy, M. F. Odell. SALES OF REAL ESTATE .- William H.

ranklin som by Adenou, Jensey	ч
lot corner of Grand and Christie sts., 25x75	ü
lot on Grand-st., sajouning	w
lot on Grand-st., adjoining	12
lot adjoining	
Anthony J. Bleecker sold the following:	
Anthony J. Biceconer 73-st, and 2d-sv	
lot on 2d-av, adjoining.	
lot corner 73-st. and 2d-av lot on 2d-av., adjoining. lot on opposite corner 73d-st. and 2d-av	
lot on opposite corner lot on 2d-av., adjoining. lots on 2d-av., adjoining, each \$450	
lots on 2d-av., adjoining, each \$410	1
lots on Sd-av., adjoining, each \$700	3
lot on 75d-st., adjoining	
lot on 78d-st., adjoining.	
lot on 73d-st., next to corner 2d-sv	
Adrian H. Muller also sold the following:	
Adrian M. Muller and sold the londway.	•
House and lot east side Avenue D, 21277	ы
House and lot east side Avenue D, 21x77	ď